PROSECUTION ALLOWED TO HINT AT MOTIVE TO MURDER BARNET.

Segress swears That Molineux Under the Name of Mr. Cheseborough Was Known as Her Husband Before Their Marriage Another Negress Swears That Somebody Else Who Looked Like Barnet Visited Her Later at Mrs. Bellinger's-Objections That This Is Trying Molineux for the Marder of Barnet of Little Avail. The trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams became interesting again yesterday by reason of an unexmove on the part of the prosecution. two negro women to testify about Molineux's life beter his marriage. The testimony was

assistant District Attorney Osborne produced an attack on the character of Mrs. Reland B. Modineux, the wife of the defendant. introduced to show that Molineux might have had a motive for murdering Henry C. Barnet. Molineux is not under indictment for the murder of Barnet, and is not on trial for it. but for Q. Did you ever see any glasses there? A. Yes.
Q. Now, I show you a glass [holding up a glass of the size commonly used for champagne]; did you ever see any glasses like that? A. Yes.
Q. Where were those kept? A. On a table in the room.

"Here, Fiske," called Mr. Osborne, "come here. Come this way." A young man sitting in the body of the courtroom got up and walked around by the witness chair.

"Now, Rachel," said Mr. Osborne, "look at that young man. Is he the young man who brought the dressing case?"

The young woman looked at the young man for some time, and he looked at her. He was very much embarrassed. He started to laugh and in a moment nearly every one in the court room was salekering. The woman serewed her face up out of shape to serutinize him. The young man looked more foolish every moment as he shifted from one foot to the other and returned the gaze of the witness, Finally she said, "Thatlooks a little like the young man."

Q. But he had a mustache on at the time you knew him? A. Yes, str.

Q. Do you know, if there was any trouble between Molineux and Miss Cheseborough just before she left? A. No, sir.

Q. Did Miss Cheseborough do any work of eny kind? A. No, sir. the murder of Mrs. Adams. The Recorder at first seemed inclined not to permit the assault on Mrs. Molineux's character, but he has let the District Attorney get in everything about the Barnet case that has been offered and he finally let in the story of one negro woman that Molineux had been known as Mr. Cheseborough before his marringe to Miss Cheseborough and visited Miss che (heseborough under that name and the insinuation of Mr. Osborne through the other negro woman that after this date and before Molineux was married to Miss Cheseorough, Miss Cheseborough received visits from Barnet at another place of residence. Barnet's photograph was produced, and Mr. shorne demanded that this second witness should identify it as a picture of a man, who she said, had called on Miss Cheseborough. The girl positively refused to say further than. "it looks something like him." As a final question, Mr. Osborne asked, "did this man have a night key to the house?" The woman replied, "he did not,"

During the giving of this testimony, young Molineux watched the witness with intense interest. He acted naturally for a man in his position. When the innuendos against his wife were strongest, he flushed in seeming When identified by one of the negro women as the man she had known as Mr. Cheseborough he looked straight into her eyes. He seemed to restrain a smile with an

Since her marriage with Molineux and since his arrest on the charge of murder, Mrs. Molineux has been living with Gen. Molineux and his wife, the father and mother of the defendant. Gen. Molineux sat beside his son yesterday when this testimony was given. That his onfidence was not shaken was evident.

There was not a woman in court when the ease was called yesterday morning. "It's wash day," exclaimed the captain of the court squad. "I wish it was ironing day with all of them to-

FIVE MINUTES MORE OF KINSLEY.

When the Recorder took his seat Mr. Osborne called out, "Kinsley, Kinsley, come quickly, please," in a tone of command that, exercised toward the various experts, has made them all more or less sour tempered. On Friday Mr. Kinsley had identified three new letters signed H. C. Barnet asking for the same sort of remedies that other disputed letters in the case ask for, and had identified those letters as the handwriting of Molineux. Mr. Osborne told the Court that he had no further questions and told Mr. Weeks that he could cross-examine. Mr. Weeks merely asked when the expert had first seen the new letters, and the expert said that he had seen them since the beginning of the trial in the office of Mr. Osborne.

Q. Since your appearance as a witness in this case have you been in daily attendance?
A. I have been in almost daily attendance?
Q. Under the same per diem agreement—\$25, a day? A. There is no agreement at all in this case. for, and had identified those letters as the this case.
). That's what you expect to receive? A.

es, sir.

"That's all," said Mr. Weeks, and the memers of the jury and the people in the court
com looked enviously at Mr. Kinsley as that
erson left the stand, Yesterday was the sevensixth day since the trial began. NEGRESS IDENTIFIES "MR. CHESEBOROUGH."

"Rachel Green," called Mr. Cheseborough."

"Rachel Green," called Mr. Osborne. Rachel Green was one of the colored women referred to and she was in company with Detective Herlihy. She was very dark and was fairly well dressed. She said that she lived in Washington and was born there, and that she had got in from Washington at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Q. Did you ever live at 251 West 57th street? Who kept the house? A. Mrs. Bell.

A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who kept the house? A. Mrs. Bell.
Q. How long were you living there? A. From
Nov. 2, 1847, to May 1, 1838.
Q. Do you know the defendant? A. I knew
Miss Cheseborough and Mr. Cheseborough.
Q. What do you mean by that? A. Well, I
mean I know Miss Cheseborough.
Q. Do you know the defendant? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Well, then, what do you mean by saying
that you knew Miss Cheseborough when I
asked you if you knew the defendant?
A. I meant the gentleman who lived there
with Miss Cheseborough—Miss Cheseboroough's husband
Q. Who were the parties, did you say? A. Mr.
Cheseborough and Miss Cheseborough
Q. Who were the parties, did you say? A. Mr.
Cheseborough and Miss Cheseborough
The woman stood up and looked all around
the room. She scanned the face of each juryman. She looked at each spectator; she
looked at each reporter; she looked at the Recorder; she looked at Mr. Osborne and his assistants and then at the line along the side of
the table at which the defendant sat. Molineux
from the time that the girl had mentioned the
name Cheseborough had been looking directly

rem the time that the girl had mentioned the same these borough had been looking directly ther without the movement of a muscle. He dinot even wink. His tather, too, sitting be-ide him had looked squarely at the woman, t last the woman looked at Molineux. Then At last the woman looked at Molineux. Then she looked away again and scanned everybody else in the room. Finally she said, leaning forward and nointing her finger in the direction of the defendant. It think that is the gentleman, but he had a mustache then.

All of this was under the objections of Mr. Weeks, Molineux's counsel, which were overruled as quickly as they were made, but at this point the Recorder said of his own volition:

The witness says in effect, 'that gentleman there'; that means nothing. Now if this testimony is intended to have any bearing on the defendent there must be a satisfactory identification. It does not seem to me to have any bearing whatever on this case, however."

"No bearing," shouted Mr. Osborne, "no bearing." Weil I'll show you that it has bearing. Just wait till you hear my next witness."

ring. Just wait till you hear my next wit-

ss."
Proceed," said the Recorder.
How long did you know Mr. and Mrs.
eseberough?" A. Mrs. Cheseberough was
the when I went there. That was Nov. 2. Q. What room did they occupy? A. She had Did you recognize the man when he stood A. Well. I thought I saw a man who led like him, but Mr. Cheseborough had a dische MADE TO GO UP TO MOLINEUX AND POINT HIM

Go and point him out." said Mr. Osborne, one right down here and point him out." he women left the stand and started to go und the jury box. "No, come around this y." said Mr. Osborne. "Come right around e and point him out."

propose to establish the fact that he had these answers sent to private letter boxes which he hired."

"I apprehend." interrupted the Recorder, "that you intend to show a motive on the part of the man who you claim was the cause of Barnet's death, but how will that supply a motive for the man who wanted to cause Cornish's death?"

"Why,"said Mr. Osborne, "its perfectly plain. The man who hired the letter boxes wrote for remedies in the name of Barnet. From the nature of the remedies it is clear that this man was not on good terms with Barnet. Now I propose to show that the defendant was not in a philanthropic state of mind toward Barnet. I propose to show that he was the man who hired the letter box. Now, then, the hiring of the letter box was followed by the sending of cynanide of mercury. Now, unfortunately, on account of Barnet's death, the people lost one of their principal witnesses. There is no evidence to show how Barnet received that box of powder, and inasmuch as his voice is closed in the grave we probably will not be able to show it. But here in this case we have a completed scheme. The hiring of a letter box in the name of Cornish; the sending of another package through the mall; the use of cynanide of mercury with an efferverscent sait; the taking of a dose; the death of the person. In other words, we have a completed scheme and it won't take an intelligent Jury or an intelligent Court five minutes to decide that the scheme in the Barnet case?" asked the Recorder.

"If I -how that this defendant," said Mr. Osborne, "had some cause of haired against motive to kill him. And if he killed one man and another man was to be killed and the same way was adopted, isn't te evidence that the murderer was the same?"

OBJECTION SUSTAINED BUT EVIDENCE ADMITTED. dineux and his father were looking diyinto the eyes of the woman. The scene
such that most of the people in the court
i leaned far forward so as not to miss a
ent wasked by Mr. Osborne and straight to
defendant's counsel's table. Leaning
so the table she looked straight at Molicand Molineux returned the gaze. She
I that way for fully half a moment as
ghishe was not fully satisfied. The look
otheux's eyes can't be said to have been a
kle, but it was a near approach to it. He
entity elt an inclination to smile. At last
y man raised her hand until her finger
within a few inches of Molineux's nose,
and: "I think that's him." Neither the
other nor his father seemed at all affected by
unconneement. The lawyers on his side eux and his father were looking diuncement. The lawyers on his side ble smiled and Mr. Osborne looked asked Mr. Weeks, who had not had an opportunity to speak.

"My ruling has been made. I sustain the objection," said the Recorder. But the next moment he permitted the asking of questions that he had ruled out.

Q. When did you first hear the name of Molineux?

A. The week before they were married.

Q. How long have you known Miss Cheseborough?

A. I knew her about four years.

Q. Did not another man than the defendant call on her during 18.38?

A. Yes, sir.

Molineux and his father began each laughed. Mr. Osborne re-S CHESEBOROUGH'S NAME WAS BLANCHE.

I think.
If suspend for a moment," said the and he left the court room for a few at this very interesting juncture. In more the prisoner and his lather evisenssed the woman. The jurymen, of them, looked very hard at Molific lawers talked together. The The lawyers talked together. The a the room whispered, and there was a hub-bub going on when the Recorder

couldn't recognize barnet's picture.

Mr. Osborne sank down in his chair and began whispering to his assistant. Mr. Collins.
Of a sudden he jumeed up and wheeled around with a picture in his hand.
"Ill show you a picture," he said. "and I ask if that is the man who called on her?"
I object, "thundered Mr. Weeks.
"I sustain the objection," said the Recorder.
"Now, if your Honor please," pleaded Mr. at room did you say they occupied? Cheseborough's room was the first defendant have a night-key? A. What was your position in the house? A. Q. Wha were your duties? A. Well, I an-

ATTACKS MOLINEUX'S WIFE swered the bell and kept the rooms clean and waited on any one if they wanted anything.

Q: How long did Miss Cheseborough have that room? A. She stayed until after Christmas.

Q. And where did she go then?
A. She went around to West End avenue to a Mrs. Bellin-

guess.
Q. By Mr. Weeks. You mean his dress suit case, don't you? A. Yes, his dress suit case.
Q. Were there any other of his things in the lady's room? A. No, sir, only a comb and

Q. Were there any other or institutings in the brush.
Q. Wasn't there anything else? A. Not that I know of.
Q. Are you sure there was nothing else? A. Oh. yes; there was tooth powder and brush.
Q. Did you ever see any glasses there? A. Yes.
Q. Now, I show you a glass [holding up a

NO CROSS-EXAMINATION.

"That's all," said Mr. Osborne.
Mr. Weeks and Mr. Battle, Molineux's counsel, talked together for a moment or two and then Mr. Weeks said, "No questions." Whereupon the Recorder said:
"Mr. Osborne, how does this become material?"

MOTIVE FOR KILLING BARNETT.

"Oh, I'll show you how this becomes material," said Mr. Osborne. "Just wait till you hear my next witness. Minnie Betts, you come up here."
Minnie Bettswas another colored woman. As she was making her way to the stand Mr. Osborne said:

MISS CHESEBOROUGH AT MRS. BELLINGER'S.

A YOUNG MAN WHO CALLED.

ARGUMENT ON LETTING IN THE EVIDENCE.

OBJECTION SUSTAINED BUT EVIDENCE AD-

"Well, go on," said the Recorder,
"Does your Honor overrule our objection,"
asked Mr. Weeks, who had not had an oppor-

COULDN'T RECOGNIZE BARNET'S PICTURE.

ger's, I think.
Q. Rachel, when did you first hear the name The Court: I sustain the objection. This was the first objection, about, that the Recorder As the firstopic ton, and a sustained.]
Q. Did you ever hear the name of Molineux?
L. Once at Mrs. Bell's.
Q. When was that? A. When a parcel came Q. When was that? A. When a parcel came from the druggist's.
Q. What room did Mr. Cheseborough have?
A. Had the same room as his wife.
Q. Did he have anything there? A. No, usually his dressing case would come.
Q. Dressing case. What do you mean? A. By the Recorder!. She means his bag, I guess.

Osborne, "I have an additional fact which I propose to prove."

"I do not wish to hear it," said the Recorder. Well," said the Assistant District Attorney to the witness, as if the Recorder had not ruled, "I show you this picture and I ask you if that isn't the man?"

"I don't know whether it is or not, sir," said the woman. "It looks something like him." This question was repeated some half dozen times and each time the woman repeated the answer, "I don't know whether it is or not. It looks some like him." The picture was the picture of H. C. Barnet.

Falling to get any more satisfactory declaration out of the woman, Mr. Osborne dropped the subject, having had the picture marked for identification. Then he said, "You have seen Mr. Weeks, have you not?" "Yes, I have seen him," said the witness.

Q. You saw him at Mrs. Bellinger's? A. I think I saw him two times altogether.

Again Mr. Osborne recurred to the picture and demanded of the witness if she did not know that she had told the officers that it was the picture of the man who had called on Miss Chessborough, and he repeated the question many times, but each time the woman said that she had never made any such statement and that all she had said was that it looked something like the man.

Q. Now describe the man who called on her. A. He wore a little mustache, but I don't know what color.

Q. You told me it was a brown mustache?

A. Yes, I think it was a brown mustache?

A. Yes, I think it was a brown mustache?

A. Yes, I think it was a brown mustache?

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A. Yes, I

MR. WEEKS CROSS-EXAMINES ABOUT HIMSELP. Mr. Osborne said that he was through and there was another talk on the defendant's side of the counsel table. Then Mr. Weeks said:
"Mr. Osborne asked you whether you had seen me. When was it you saw me. What

year?"
"I think it was in 1899," said the woman.
Q. Was It before or after Molineux was arrested? A. I think it was before.
Q. Did I ever have any talk with you? A.
No, sir. Q. Did I ever have any talk with you? A. No. sir.
Q. Whom did I see when I called? A. You saw Mrs. Bellinger.
Q. And did I see Mr. Molineux? A. Yes. sir.
Q. Did I ever have any talk with you about anything? A. No. sir.
"Oh, I object." said Mr. Osborne, who saw the affect of his insinuations disappearing.
"The questions are perfectly proper," said the Recorder.
Q. You say you never saw Molineux call there before his marriage? A. No. sir.
Q. Could he have called without your knowing it? A. Yes, sir.
"That's all," said Mr. Weeks, and then Mr. Osborne asked whether the man who called on Miss Cheseborough had a latchkey. The girl replied that he had not.
Q. From whom did you hear of the marriage of Molineux and Miss Cheseborough? A. From Miss Cheseborough.
Q. Did you ever hear the name of Barnet? A.

of Molineux and Miss Cheseborough? A. From Miss Cheseborough.
Q. Did you ever hearthe name of Barnet? A. Not until after he was dead.
This finished the examination and wound up the sensational incidents of the day. Molineux and his father talked during a part of the testimony, all of which had been got in over the strenuous objections of his counsel, who based the objections on the ground that the Barnet case had nothing to do with the Adams case, and that Molineux was not on trial for killing Barnet.

she was making her way to the stand Mr. Osborne said:
"Now I propose to show your Honor how all this is material. Haven't you hear! me say that I must find some man who didn't like Barnet. I have shown that the defendant lived with this woman, and now I am going to show that there was a time afterward when the defendant didn't live with her. I will show you that Barnet did, and there's the motive."
"Your Honor," said Mr. Weeks, "on this statement of the prosecution, do you propose to admit this evidence?"
The Recorder—Oh, Mr. Weeks, he was addressing you, and not the Court. I haven't heard what he said. Go on with the witness, Mr. Osborne. BARNET'S BODY NOT EMBALMED.

Herbert H. Jackson, the undertaker who buried Barnet, was called by Mr. Osborne to prove that he had not embalmed the body and that any poison found in it could not have come from embalming fluid. Mr. Weeks used the witness to find out the height of Barnet. The diagnosis blank which contains a physical description, according to the prosecution, of Molineux, gives the height of the writer of the diagnosis blank as five feet, seven. Jackson said that the man he buried took a five-foot nine coffin and that his height was somewhere between five foot six and five foot nine, because there were no intermediate sizes in coffins. BARNET'S BODY NOT EMBALMED. ONE MORE HANDWRITING EXPERT.

MISS CHESEBOROUGH AT MRS. BELLINGER'S.

Q. Minnie, did you ever live at 257 West End avenue? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever know Miss Blanche Cheseborough? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The same one that lived with Mrs. Bell during 1888? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What time did she come to live with Mrs. Bellinger? A. I think she came to live with her about the first of the year.

Q. You remember that it was about the first of the year—in 1888? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In 1898, did Miss Cheseborough and Mrs. Bellinger go away at any time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what months? A. In the months of June, July and August.

Q. Where had Miss Cheseborough been living before that? A. I think before that she had a hall bedroom. one more handwritting expert.

All the rest of the day was taken up by the testimony of Albert S. Osborn, another handwriting expert, who swore that he believed all the handwriting in the case to be written by the same hand that wrote the admitted handwriting of Molineux. He brought out nothing that other experts have not brought out, and had a new name for some peculiarlies. He called it "the result of artistic eye."

At the end of his examination, the jurymen indicated that they hadn't yet made up their minds about the identity of the writer of the disputed writing, by putting the expert through an examination relating to the letter written by Cornish while he was on the stand. The expert said that the hand that wrote the disputed Cornish letter was not the hand that wrote the disputed Cornish letters, and in response to a question by juryman Crane: "In your opinion, can we leave out of consideration this letter in connection with the address on the poison package," He replied. "Yes, you can" Mr. Osborne asked: "Did the hand that wrote that letter write the address on the poison package," "I "I did not," replied the witness, "in my opinion."

The court adjourned until half past ten this before that? A. I think before that she had a hall bedroom.
Q. What was her room when she came back?
A. She had the second-story back room.
Q. Do you recollect the fact that she was married? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you knew who she married? A. She was married to Mr. Mollneux.
"Now, how can this witness possibly know that?" asked the Recorder.
"Why, I'll show you that she does," said Mr. Osborne. "Why, she even knows what church they were married in. The idea of thinking that a servant in the house don't know when there is a wedding going on."
Q. Where were they married? A. In the Church of the Heavenly Rest in Fifth avenue, Q. Had you ever seen any Mr. Cheseborough before she was married? A. No. sir.
Q. Where did they live after they were married? A. With Mrs. Bellinger.
Q. This defendant? A. Yes.
Q. Whore did he live with? A. With his wife. ness, "in my opinion."
The court adjourned until half past ten this 'in my opinior

JERSEY JUDGE ON MOLINEUX CASE,

Q. This defendant? A. Yes.
Q. Whom did he live with? A. With his wife.
Q. What room did they have? A. The second story back.
Q. The same room that she had before the marriage? A. The same room. Question Was Put to Mrs. Rogers. The suit of George Brown, a member of a dry goods firm in Jersey City for divorce from his wife. Mary J. Brown, was before Vice-A YOUNG MAN WHO CALLED.

Q. Now, did anybody call on Miss Chese-borough during 1888? A. I don't know.
Q. You don't know? A. No, sir.
Q. What—— A. Well, there was a young man came there, but I don't know who he was.
Q. Describe that young man who called on her?
"I sustain the objection," said the Recorder, for the second time siding with the defence, but it was only momentary.
"Now, your Honor," said Mr. Osborne, "I have shown that this defendant and the woman whom he married were living jozether before the marriage and that the woman came alone to 257 West End avenue. During the time that she lived there this defendant was not with her. I propose to show that another man called. I propose to show that that other man was Barnet. Now can't you see the connection? Isn't it perfectly plain? Doesn't that give a motive for the killing of Barnet?"

ARGUMENT ON LETTING IN THE EVIDENCE. Chancellor Pitney yesterday on a motion of Isaac Taylor to strike out a question which was admitted by Master in Chancery Isaac Romaine, who is taking the testimony. A young man named Cane, of Bogota, Bergen county, is named as co-respondent. At one of the hearings before the Master a Mrs. Van Keuren was asked by counsel for the plaintiff if she was living with her husband. The defendant had boarded with Mrs. Van Keuren. The Master allowed the question and Mr. Taylor applied to the Vice-Chancellor to strike it out. The Vice-Chancellor said that the question was not a proper one according to the strict rules of evidence, but as he was not familiar with all the evidence in the case he

was not prepared to say that the Master had not used good judgment. "I do not, however," he continued, "see the propriety of asking this question. It is not fair to the woman to rut such a question. Mrs. Van Keuren, are you living with your husband? If she is not living with him there comes the question as to whose fault it is, it is not fair to make a woman acknowledge that she is separated from her husband unless you give her a chance to explain all the reasons for the separation.

"There's the case of Mrs. Rogers in the Molineux case. The whole Rogers and Adams family has been placed in an unpleasant light by the admission of testimony that Mrs. Rogers is not living with her husband. I know plenty of women who are not living with their husbands. To their honor be it said that they are not living with their husbands. The question in point is asked, and oftentimes permitted by the courts to be answered, but it is not right or just." propriety of asking this question. It is not

ARGUMENT ON LETTING IN THE EVIDENCE.

"I know," said the Recorder, "but, Mr. District Attorney, the nan H. C. Barnet is not the man H. S. Cornish, and the defendant is accused of sending poison to H. S. Cornish.

"Oh, I know that," said Mr. Osborne. "I know that Barnet was not Cornish, but whoever sent that powder to Cornish had also sent powder to Barnet. And if he bad a motive for killing Barnet, then it helps to establish a motive for killing Cornish. I will show that this man had some good reason for getting away with Barnet. We have given you evidence here that the defendant wrote the letters in this case and signed the names of Barnet and Cornish. We propose to establish the fact that he had these answers sent to private letter boxes which he hired." Nothwithstanding his opinion on the subject.

the Vice Chancellor refused to order the ques-tion stricken out. He said that Mr. Romaine, heing familiar with all the evidence, might have been right in admitting it. An order was made directing the defendant to have her tes-timony finished in two weeks.

CARDINAL GIBBONS IN SYRACUSE. Residence by Bishop Ludden.

Syracuse, Jan. 15.-Cardinal Gibbons made a brief stop in this city to-day and was entertained at dinner by Bishop Ludden. The Cardinal was met at the New York Central Station by Bishop Ludden, Bishop McQuaid of Rochester and several priests, and driven to the Eniscopal residence in East Favette street. With the Cardinal were Vicar-General Lynch of Utica and Bishop Burke of Albany. Dinner was served at the episcopal residence at 1 o'clock, the guests besides the Cardinal being Bishop McQuaide, Bishop Burke, who was a college classmate of the Cardinal, Monsignor Lynch and Rev. W. T. Russell of Baltimore, with Lynch and Rev.W. T. Russell of Baltimore, with many of the Catholic elergymen of Syracuse. There was no public reception, owing to the short stay in this city, but Mayor McGuire and a few others called to pay their respects. The Cardinal was asked what basis there was, in his opinion, in the report that Pope Leo had named Cardinal Gotti as his successor. "It cannot be true," said the Cardinal, "because the Pope is chosen by the College of Cardinals. The Pope does not choose his own successor."

cause the Pope is chosen by the College of Cardinals. The Pope does not choose his own successor."

"Don't ask me questions about Church government or policy," continued the Cardinal, "You must appreciate that upon questions my which anything from me might be of interest I would not care to speak."

Miss Drexel Gives a Dinner. Miss Josephine W. Drexel of 103 Madison avenue gave a dinner last night at Delmonico's, the entire second floor being reserved for the

use of the guests. She received in the red drawing room of the sulte and was assisted by Mrs. George R Schieffelin and Miss Leary. The dinner of one hundred covers was served in the small ballroom at little tables trimmed with red roses. To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All drug-gists refund the money if it rails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—44s.

Osborne, "I have an additional fact which I POLICE REFORM PROGRESS.

IT HASN'T PASSED THE INVESTIGA-TION STAGE YET. Everybody and Everything Subjects of Inquiry in Mulberry Street, but the Real Reformers Don't Take It Seriously-Capt.

Price Outlines His Plans in Brooklyn. Mulberry Street is fairly swamped in investigation these days. The Police Board is investigating Allen street, Little Coney Island. the gambling raid at 9 Second avenue, and the reasons why there was no raid upon the same dive two weeks later before the Parkhurst Sofety's men found it. It is inquiring into the observance of the Sunday law in the concert halls and theatres, and trying to find out whether Policeman Bernard Conolly of the District Attorney's office is running a Tenderloin dive in his own proper person, or as the deputy of his brother-in-law, or how. Besides these things, the board has minor inquities on hand, in Queens, in Brooklyn, and all around the outskirts of town, as to why warrants are not served and things go wrong generally. With all that, it preserves a cheerful mien, repeating many times daily that when the facts have been got at fully there will be something

done, see if there isn't. The Reform committees, East and West, are waiting patiently to see. It was said yesterday that the recent transfers had not impressed them and that, in fact, there was a disposition to unseemly levity in the reform ranks. Upon the basis of this observation it was predicted that there would very shortly be transfers also on the East Side. In fact it was reported that the present commanders over there were getting ready to move. As to that the Chief was silent.

The Chief does the transferring. It is his right. He does not need to ask the board's opinion. There were those who pointed out yesterday, however, that he had evidently done so in the transfer of Inspector Rhodes to Queens. The board has been in a nasty fix for sometime over the promution to the vacant inspectorship. Capt. Kane was slated for the job by Mr. Croker, and in fact put into it without paying heed to the Civil Service law. When it was discovered that that had to be obeyed an examination was ordered that was expected to be formal. But into it entered unexpectedly Capt. Allaire, who is a veteran, even a Brigadier-General of the war, and he passed. Under the law, even if he were not at the head, he would have to be appointed. There is no escape for it. The board has been vainly trying to find a way out for months. At last, it is said, some one suggested that two vacancies for one would let the board out and vacancies for one would let the board out and Kane in, along with the unwelcome Allaire. Inspector Rhodes is an old man who has done all the police work that could be justly expected of one man. The evil-minded suggested yesterday that a good way of making him tired of what still remained might be to bounce him around a bit in midwinter, dropping him from his comfortable berth in Brooklyn into "the wilds" of Queens. It is unnecessary to add that the suggestion was treated with indignant contempt in Mulberry Street.

Eight prisoners were charged with violation

that the suggestion was treated with indignant contempt in Mulberry Street.

Eight prisoners were charged with violation of the Liquor Tax law in the Jefferson Market police court vesterday as the result of the efforts at reform in the Tenderloin and neighboring districts. Four of the five police precincts within the court district had contributed one prisoner each. Two had been arrested by men from the West Twentieth street station, and Central Office detectives arraigned two more. The evidence produced in court by the arraigning policemen was so insufficient that Magistrate Hogan had to discharge seven out of the eight prisoners. The one man in bad luck was Alexander Clark, a waiter in the Tenderloin resort known as the Tivoli, who had been arrested by Detective Darcy of the Central Office on Sunday morning. He was held in \$1,000 ball for trial. Magistrate Hogan ordered yesterday that no! excise cases shall be heard until the rest of the morning batch of prisoners has been disposed of, and that stenographic notes shall be taken of the testimony in all such cases.

graphic notes shall be taken of the testimony in all such cases.

Capt, James K. Price, now chief sleuth of the borough of Brocklyn, had a long talk with his men in the detectives' quarters on the third floor of the Municipal Building in Brocklyn yesterday morning. Sergt. Henry Metcalf called the roll and the men, about forty in number, were lined up in front of the desk. Capt. Price told them that he had not been sent over from Manhattan to "pound" any one, but to build up the bureau and put it on a level with that in Mulberry street. He expected the hearty cooperation of the men and assured them that they would find him their friend so long as they did their duty. He also intimated that just as soon as possible he would see that they were provided with more suitable quarters. "We must have everything here." he said, "to make up a first-class department."

Capt. Price told the reporters that he intended to introduce common sense methods in the management of the bureau. "We have only forty men now" he said. "with a territory

tended to introduce common sense methods in the management of the bureau. "We have only forty men now" he said, "with a territory containing over one million inhabitants. We should have one hundred men to do the work and I intend to ask for them."

MR. TWOMBLY SELLS OUT.

And There Won't Be a Stable Built at 28 West Fifty-fourth Street. A settlement has been reached in the fight which the property owners on Fifty-fifth street in the block just west of Fifth avenue have been carrying on since last May against H. McK. Twombly, the millionaire, on account of the latter's intention to erect a stable on a lot belonging to him at 28 West Fifty-fifth street. The settlement of the fight, which was about to be brought into court, was reached on Friday when the sale of the lot at 28 and also one adjoining to John S. Kennedy, the banker, was

announced by Mr. Twombly, the purchase

price for the two being \$100,000. The lots were bought by Mr. Twombly last May from the trustees of St. Luke's Hospital When the property owners heard soon after Mr. Twombly's purchase of his plan to erect a stable, they determined at once to take steps to pursuade him to abandon the intention. The leaders in the fight were residents who had bought lots in the block also from St. Luke's Hospital and who claimed that the rustees of the latter institution had guarantrustees of the latter institution had guaranteed that no buildings except dwelling houses should be erected on any part of the property. Mr. Twombly when first approached about the matter contended that the restriction held in the case of lot 26, but that his other lot was unrestricted. Upon hearing this, a petition was signed by every property owner of the block against the use of the lot for stable purposes. This was presented to Mr. Twombly, but the latter refused to abandon his intention unless the property owners would get him a lot in the neighborhood east of Sixth avenue. The property owners didn't waste any time in looking for another site for Mr. Twombly's stable, but engaged the lawyers firm of Van Schalek, Horton & Quimby of 100 Broadway to bring a suit against Mr. Twombly and also the trustees of St. Luke's Hospital.

The papers in the suit had been filed and an application for an injunction was about to be made when Mr. Twombly compromised by offering to sell the lots to Mr. Kennedy, if the latter would be allowed to erect on them a firster of building to be used as a dormitory for a girls' boarding school. The property owners agreed to this upon Mr. Kennedy's signing an agreed to this upon Mr. Kennedy's signing an agreed to take the stable on the lots. When the transfer was announced last Friday, the case was withdrawn from the Supreme Court calendar. The work of excavating for the foundations of the new dormitory has already been begun. teed that no buildings except dwelling houses

already been begun.

POLICE PAY FOR FIRE BLANKS. To Save a Lot of Writing Called for By

Chief Devery's Order. The recent order issued by the Police Department requiring policemen to write out detailed reports of fires in accordance with a specially prepared blank has entailed some extra work on the cops and they are grumbling because the department failed to supply the necessary blanks. They were compelled to write out everything that the order called for, which required fifteen minutes on every

occasion to copy the wording of the sample

report sent to each police station.

Last week one of the cops attached to the Tenderioin station hit upon a labor-saving plan. He visited a Hudson street printing establishment and suggested that the printer might make a few extra dollars by printing fire blanks, which would be purchased by the policemen in various parts of the city. Thereupon the printer turned out several hundred thousands of silns, with the words "Location of Fire." Description of Building." Ac., leaving a blank line after each frem, so that the cops would have very little writing to do in completing their reports.

Police Captain Price Lought a stock of the blanks for the Tenderioin cops, and paid for them out of his own pocket. The men of the West Thirty-seventh street station held a meeting and voted to chip in and buy their own blanks, which they did. In other precincts one or two serve ints put up the money for the blanks, but when the present lot is used up the city will probably be called upon to furnish the money for the blanks. Last week one of the cops attached to the

FORTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT

Home Life Insurance Co.

GEORGE E. IDE, President, NO. 256 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JANUARY 1ST, 1900. ASSETS. cost of collection..... Total Admitted Assets......\$11,348,859.12

LIABILITIES. \$9,412,413.00 626,713,00 106,454.70 194,992.35 Net Surplus...... 1,203,278.42 \$11,348,859.12

INCOME IN 1899. DISBURSEMENTS IN 1899. | Including Death Claims, Matured | Endowments and Annuities | \$761,592.68 | Dividends to Policy-holders | 164,714.37 | Surrender Values | 112,091.42 | Balance-Excess Income over Disbursements.... 725.243.50

Number of Policies in Force, 26,262, being an increase of...... PREMIUM INCOME INCREASED \$41.12 for every \$1,000 gain in Insurance in Force.

RESULTS OF THE YEAR 1899.

"	"	New Premium Income	6.69 9.87 7.48	Increase in Insurance in Force	
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WM. M. ST. JOHN, Vice-President. ELLIS W. QLADWIN, Secretary.

F. W. CHAPIN. Medical Director.

W. A. MARSHALL, Actuary. WM. G. LOW. Counsel.

DR. M'GIFFERT ON TRIAL.

COURT OF CHRIST CONVENED AND DR. BIRCH'S CHARGES READ.

Efforts to Transfer the Case Out of the Presbytery to the General Assembly Fail-Defendant Cited to Appear and Answer Feb. 12-Charges Voluminous. The charges against the Rev. Dr. Arthur ushman McGiffert were brought before the resbytery, yesterday, by their formulator, the Rev. Dr. Birch, the stated clerk of the Presbytery and the prosecutor of Dr. Briggs. The charges, with the accompanying specifications. were long. It took Dr. Birch three hours to read them to the court. The Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, one of Dr. McGiffert's colleagues and warmest partisans, enlivened the reading with at least one motion to adjourn. The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, who, with Dr. van Dyke, took the lead in urging the policy of smothering the whole McGiffert controversy without having any more trouble about it, did his best to prevent the bringing of the charges before the Presbytery. When he failed in that he tried to accelerate their reference out of the New York Presbytery to the General Assembly. He was supported in his efforts by a large part of the Presbytery, but not by a majority.

As soon as Presbytery had been convened the Moderator stated that Dr. Birch's charges against Dr. McGiffert, of which notice had been given at the previous Monday's session, were in order. Immediately the question was raised as to whether the charges could not be read to the Presbytery before that body constituted itself an ecclesiastical court. Then, said the minister who raised the question, if the charges could be read before the Presbytery became a court, the members might have an opportunity to decide whether it was worth moderator ruled that the Presbytery could not hear the charges until it had constituted itself

a court. The Court of Christ was then convened. The Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, charged the members that as they were about to enter upon the discharge of judicial functions, their judgments, being the judgments of brethren, should be actuated by kindly feelings. He warned them to banish from their minds all personal considerations and prayerfully to seek to reach conclusions that were subservient to the right. On motion, the clerk was directed to add to the record of the meeting the provision that if Dr. Birch should fail to show probable cause for his charges he should be held to be deserving of censure. Dr. Birch, as stated clerk, received these instructions with cheerful meckness. He was then directed to read the charges, of which copies had been printed and put into the hands

of all the members of Presbytery The charges were prefaced by this note:

The charges were prefaced by the To the Presbytery of New York:
The action of your body on Dec. 18, 1899, with reference to the teachings of the Rev. A. C. Mcoiffert, Ph. D., D.D., appearing to me inadequate in order that the matter may be dealt with in a constitutional manner. I herewith present the following charges, with their specifications, for your judicial consideration.

GEO. F. W. BIRCH.

There were five charges. The first was that Dr. McGiffert publicly denied the fundamental doctrine of the immediate inspiration by God, and the truthfulness and authority of the Scriptures as set forth in the Confession of Faith and in Scripture itself; the second was that in his book, Dr. McGiffert taught that the Faith and in Scripture itself, the second was that in his book, Dr. McGiffert taught that the authors of Scripture contradicted one another, thus denying their authority; the third was that he denies the genuineness, truthfulness and authority of portions of the Gosnel according to John, including the utterances of Christ recorded therein; the fourth was that Dr. McGiffert teaches that the author of the Book of Acts was mistaken in his conception of the relations between the Apostles to the Church and that another view held by Dr. McGiffert was the correct one; the fifth charges him with violating his ordination vows. The charges are supported by voluminous specifications and quotations from the "History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age," the work which has aroused the controversy. Dr. Birch frequently had to pause for breath in the course of the reading. Once when he did so the Rev. Francis Brown of the Union Theological Seminary rose somewhat hurriedly

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Influenza (La Grippe), Consumption and
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and moved to adjourn. The motion was not carried and Dr. Birch read on.

The Rev. Dr. Johnston then asked whether the charges could not be referred to the next General Assembly without further discussion. The Moderator ruled that no steps toward the reference of the case could be taken unless the accused had ten days' notice in which to plead. Dr. Birch moved that the proper citations to Dr. McGiffert be issued giving him the customary time in which to plead. The motion was carried and Dr. Johnston then offered this motion:

**COP CONNOLLY AND THE "ARCADIA."

District Attorney's Officer Denies That He is Part Owner of the Resort.

Policeman Bernard J. Connolly of the Charles street station, who is detailed to the District Attorney's office for detective duty, has been accused by a morning newspaper of being a partner in a Tenderloin resort on West Twenty-eighth street, known as "Arcadia." The re-

motion:
"Whereas, Charges have been preferred this day against the Rev. Arthur Cushman Mediffert, D. D., by a member of this body, because of certain teachings in his book entitled, A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age,"

cause of certain teachings in his book entitled, "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age," and "Whereas. This Presbytery has recently considered the whole subject of Dr. McGiffert's teachings in connection with the reference concerning the same from the General Assembly of 1809 and clearly stating its attitude toward said teachings and has by a vote of 78 to 27 expressed its earnest and deliberate judgment that a judicial proceeding should not be entered upon: therefore, be it "Resolved. That the Presbytery cannot consistently enter upon a further consideration of the same on the grounds of the action taken Monday, Dec. 18, 1899."

The Moderator ruled this motion out of order. An appeal from his decision was lost by 40 votes to 63. The citations were issued to be returnable Feb. 12.

CORSETS, DARTS AND DRESSFITTING. Expert Testimony Doesn't Greatly Enlighten

S. A. Hammerslough of 225 West Seventyninth street and his wife were sued in the Yorkville Municipal Court yesterday for \$135 sister of Mrs. Hammerslough, was also dewas for a dress ordered but sent back on marked down from \$200 to \$135. It was of mottled gray silk, with a lace yoke trimmed with gilt and gray. Mrs. Hammerslough called three times to have the garment fitted, but when it was delivered it was sent back after two days with a note saying it did not fit. The dress had fitted on the second trial, but did not fit on the third trial. "That was because she came with a different pair of corsets," added

the witness.

"What difference did the corsets make?"
asked counsel for the defendant.

Maurice Meyer raised an objection to the

Maurice Meyer raised an objection to the question.

"Might it not have been a misfit corset?" inquired Justice Herman Joseph.

Mme. Barnot, a waist-filter employed by the plaintiff, had fitted the gown on Mrs. Hammerslough. "At the first and second fittings she wore short corsets," said the witness, "but when she came the second time I told her she had changed them for long ones, and that they would cause a change in the gown to suit her new figure."

The lawyers got into a discussion about "long" and "short" corsets to the great amusement of the dozen women in court interested in the suit.

"long" and "short" corsets to the great amusement of the dozen women in court interested in the suit.

"Would long corset darts make any difference in the set of the dress?" asked Lawyer Meyer after one of the experts engaged in the case had whispered to him.

Yes in the hips, and they would make the sleeves tighter," replied the witness,
"What are those darts you are talking about?" Justice Joseph wanted to know.
"They are things on the corsets. I'm afraid, Judge, you don't understand very much about such things," remarked the lawyer.
"Terhaps that strue," said the Justice.

Mrs. Hammerslough testified that she had tried the gown on three times and it did not fit at any time. "I never changed my corsets, as they have asserted," she added, and then the Justice turned to the case against Mrs. Reinhart. Witnesses for the plaintiff said that she had ordered a brown cloth gown to cost \$128, to be delivered at 10 A. M. on Dec. 21. as she was to go to a luncheon. It did not arrive until 11 o'clock that day and she sent it back. Besides, it did not fit. The dress was produced in court and Mrs. Reinhart said she had no objection to trying it on for the Court to inspect the fit. She went into an ante-room, put on the garment and returned to the court. The experts for the plaintiff declared that the fit was excellent. The experts for the other side said the dress fitted very poorly.

"Why, just see how the front of the waist fitted very poorly.
"Why, just see how the front of the waist sticks out," remarked the lawyer for the de-

fence. "That's the beauty of the fit." one of the experts on the other side retorted.

"Probably that is the blouse effect the women talk about," the Justice remarked. He gave judgment for the plaintiff in both actions. WAGNER EMPLOYEES UNEASY.

Circular From Pullman Company Says That The recent absorption of the Wagner Palace

Car Company by the Pullman Company will lead to the discharge of a number of the employees of the Wagner Company, whose serv ices will not be required after the working force is reorganized. The employees of the Wagner C m any throughout the country, numbering about 3,000, have received a circular from Robert T. Lincoln, President of the lar from Robert T. Lincoln, President of the Pullman Company, notifying them of this, The circular says in part:

"Notice is hereby given that in taking over the property and business of the Wagner Palace Car (Company it is not possible to continue in the service all of its employees, and each employee is therefore hereby notified that unless arrangements shall have been made with him, individually, prior to Jan. 20, for employment by this company, his services will not be required after Jan. 31st instant."

As the number of men who will be discharged will not be known until the reorganization of the working torce takes place, there was conwill not be known until the reorganization of the working torec takes place, there was con-siderable uneasiness among the Wagner em-ployees in the Mort Haven yards yesterday. It is said that as many of the Wagner people will be retained as possible and that the total num-ber of the discharges may not exceed a few hundred.

THE SUN" AS A REAL ESTATE and News medium will better meet your re-oulrements than any other publication, reach-ing as it does people who have money for investment, and supplying each day all the news available of interest to those interested

in the Realty Market. - Adv

sort is a Chinese restaurant, smoking parlor and drinking place, and among its frequenters are many women of the Tenderloin. been alleged that Connolly's brother-in-law. William McKenna, represents his financial interest in the place, but that of late Connolly has actually participated in the management, and that he has been seen giving orders to the waiters and directing things generally. Connolly was very much perturbed yesterday

about the charge made against him, and declared that some enemy had taken advantage of a few visits made recently to the place by him to spread a false report that he was its financial backer.

"The truth of the matter is," he said, "that my brother-in-law, William J. McKenna, is one of the proprietors of 'Arcadia.' But for that I wouldn't even know of the existence of the place. The few visits I have made have been to see McKenna, and I think it is outrageous to put the construction that has been put on these calls, as they were purely on business.

"A few weeks ago McKenna was taken ill with appendicitis and had to go to the Post-Graduate Hospital to be operated on. He was by Haas Brothers, ladies' tailors, of West in a bad way financially at the time and asked Thirty-first street. Mrs. E. L. Reinhart, a me for a loan. I had a little money lying idle and lent it to him. When he recovered he and fendant in a suit to recover \$128. Each claim a man named Koster started 'Arcadia.' They was for a dress ordered but sent back on delivery. Jeanette Ebert, a saleswoman testified that Mrs. Hammerslough selected a model Princess gown from Paris wasn't there that time, so I called again. He couldn't pay the money then and the other trips I have made were for the purpose of seeing him about this money. Some one who has noticed these visits has started this lie about me. I have been on the police force almost eighteen years and not a charge has ever been made against me. My record is clean, and it must be clear to any thinking man that if I was interested in 'Arcadia' I would not loiter around the place, where dozens of people who know me and know my position could see me."

Connolly is one of the best-known policemen on the force. He was a Tenderioin ward man in the days of Alexander S Williams, and later was detailed to the Jefferson Market police court, where his chief duty was serving warrants. He arrested E. L. Godkin once on Sunday morning on a warrant issued by a police justice for libel and Mr. Godkin offered him \$5 to go away and come back later in the day. Connolly refused the money and accused the editor of trying to get him into trouble, and the story got into the newspapers. Connolly served for a time in the Central Office and was then remanded to patrol duty, which he did until he got his present detail. He is a tall, rather stout man, dresses well and is known all over town as Barney Connolly.

Assistant District Attorney James J. Walsh said yesterday:

"Since he has been in this office Connolly has

Assistant District Attorney James J. Walsh said yesterday:
"Since he has been in this office Connolly has been doing work for me, and his work has always given the utmost satisfaction. He is a hard worker and a good worker and has been of inestimable service in the collection of evidence in arson cases. It's hard for me to see when he has had any time to devote to the management of such a resort as this 'Arcadia,' and I'll tell you very candidly that I don't be lieve he has the slightest interest in it."

At Police Headquarters it was said yesterday that unless some charge was made in the regular way no official cognizance of the newspaper story would be taken.



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